HAYES AND WHEELER THE COUNTRY'S ELECTRIFIED CINCINNATI'S TICKET CERTIFIED.

BY REPUBLICANS TRUE AND TRIED

AS FIEING ALL K-RIGHT,

ENTHUSIASM EAST AND WEST:

T'AE WORTH QUITE AS FULLY BLEST THE SOUTH SHOUTING WITH THE REST.

WE'RE SPOILING FOR THE FIGHT.

TICKET IS STRONG AND TRUE; BOYS IN BLUE WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

SCHURZ AND BOWLES SHOUT ANEW. AND LITTLE CHILBREN WANT IT. TOO:

ITS JUST THE THING TO WIN

Governor Hayes Notified. Correspondent Continuation of the Committee ap-Governor Hayes of his nomination for President arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, and were escorted to their hotel by the Columbus Cadets and the Hayer Club with a full band. At 9 o'clock the delegation proceeded to the executive chamber, where they were received by Governor Hayes. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, stepped forward, and after shaking hands with General Hayes, spoke as follows: Governor Haves: We have been deputed by

the national convention of the Republican party. solden at Cincinnati, on the 14th of the pre for the office of President of the United States manner in which that action was taken he response to it from every portion of the country attest the strength of the popular comfidence in you and the belief that your administration will be wise, courageous and just. We say, sir, your administration tration, for we believe the people will confirm the action of the convention, and thus save the country from the control of the men, and the opera-We have also been directed to ask your atten-

we have also been directed to see your atten-tion to the summary of Republican doctrine con-tained in the platform adopted by the conven-tion, and, discharging this agreeable duty, we find cause of congratulation in the harmonious action of the convention, and in the hearty reaction of the convention, and in the hearty re-sponse given by the people we see the promise of assured success. Ohio, we know, trusts and bonors you, henceforth, you belong to the whole country. Under circumstances so auspicious, we trust you will indicate your acceptance of the nomination. Gov. Haven, with unusual agitation and in

Gov. Hayes, with unusual agitation and in a tone of voice so low as to make it almost impossible to be heard, replied as follows:

Sin: I have only to say, in response to your information, that I accept the nomination. Perhaps at the present time it would be improper for me to say more than this, although even now I should be glad to give some expression to the profound gratitude I feel for the sonidoneo reposed in me by yourselves and those for whom you act. At a future time I shall take occasion to present my seceptance in writing, with my views upon the platform.

The delegates were then personally introduced to their nomines, and spent considerable time with him, informally conversing on various sub-jects.

jects.

Hon. Wm. Dennison to-night received the following telegram, which explains itself: SECRETARY BRISTOW'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SECRETARY BRISTON & CONGRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1816.

Sir: I wish to say to you, in the freedom of personal friendship, that I am greatly gratified at the nomination of Gov. Hayes. I feel sure of victory and a clean and pure administration.

H. H. Bristow.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 17.—A mass meeting of the Independent Labor party was held this evening at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Peter Cooper was present. Mr. Sidney Myers, of Chicago, was the speaker of the evening. He found fault with all the present political parties, and said that all the heads of lepartment should be elected by the people, and also that the contract system should be abolished in favor of the workingman. Such laws, he said, would bring back the original prosperity of the country.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—A large and enthu-dastic Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting was held here to-night by Republicans.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 1:.—Reports from various points in Kaness state that the Republicans are entirely satisfied with the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Meetings were held at Fort Scott, Leavenworth and other places, and much enthusiasm was manifested. NEW ORLEANS.

The following notice has been issued: Bepublican National Committee, Cincinnati, June 17, 1876.)
the members of the Republican National Committee:

To the members of the Republican National Com-milles:

Pursuant to a notice given by the president of the convention, a meeting of the above committee was held at the Burnet house last evening, at which it was voted to meet at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., for permanent organisation. In the meantime, communications for the committee may be addressed to the undersigned, at Wash-ington, who will perform any necessary duties until the meeting of the committee, but respect-fully declines a re-election as secretary. (Signed)

W. E. OKANDLER,

fully declines a re-election as section; (Signed)
(Signed)
(Signed)
(The following additional members of the Erpublican National Committee were reported by the State delegations after the adjournment: Followard, Samuel H. Elbert; for Arisona, E. (McCormick; for Texas, E. J. Davis. New York, June 17.—In regard to the Cincin-nati nominations the following opinions are ex-pressed by members of the Fifth avenue confer-

Ex. President Hopkins says: "Personally, I Ex. President Hopkins says: "Personally, I I hink Hayes' nomination as excellent a one as Briston's would have been. Politically, it is more harmonious. Morally, it is a loss complete victory for reform, but with all the antecedents of the candidate in its favor, I go for it."

Ex. President T. B. Woolsey says: "I like Hayes' hard mensory trees, and have a general yust in him. Wheeler has my decided confidence."

arce."
Mr. Horsce White, of Chicago, says: "The somination of Hayes was the best possible to be bhained from that convention, and is, on the whole, a strong one before the country." FLOOD OF CONGRATULATIONS.

whole, a strong one before the country."

FLOOD OF CONGRATULATIONS.

CINCINSATI, June 17.—Congratulations from all parts of the country still continue to come to nembers of the late convention over the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. The papers disease the results I length. The Genefic says, in a editorial, "The convention has nominated a nan of high character, of spotless integrity, of my culture and abilities, who will need no demarke comparing in his behalf; who is worthy he confidence of the country, and will elevate he character of the Administration. With him or the standard-bearser he referred yof the Republican party is a thing which we can work for ith courage and sanguine hope." In another strong he was a strength of the Genetic says: "With Rayes as Presistent and Bristow at the head of the Treasury Destrement, with a firm and housest President, and fearliess, homest and aggressive Socretary, develouil find no abiding place outside of the mismistry; the traders in political patronage in the hanished; honest men will come the front, and in this Centennial as homesty, integrity, merality and relorm will inscribed upon the national banner. Railroad aggs, whisky rings, Tressury rings, office shere' rings and disceputable rings of every and have been voted down, and we have a ticket despitation are not and the convention that closed its session section, and the action of which will be membered by and the action of which will be mem-

brable in the political history of the United States."

The Commercial says: "The Republican party may be congratulated upon the nomination of Hayes as one escaped from the 'skeleton clutch,' as Colonel Ingersoll would say of Blaine. They have not made the strongest nomination possible, but perhaps the best of which the party is capable. They have not made victory sure, but they have secured what Governor Hayes said in his remarks to the Republican conference after his nomination last summer, 'It is a fair fighting chance to win."

THE HARTRANPT CLUB. THE HARTRANFT CLUB.

Columbus, O., June 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, preceded by their band and a large crowd of citizens, marched to the State House, and were introduced to Governor Hayes by Mayor Stokeley. Morton McMiehael, on behalf of the club, made a strong speech, indorsing the Cincinnati nominations, and promising that Pennsylvania would give Hayes and Wheeler 40,000 majority in November. Governor Hayes feelingly responded. HOW THE CHICAGO PAPERS TALK.

Governor Hayes feelingly responded.

Bow THE CHICAGO PAPERS TALK.

CHICAGO, June II.—The Tribung, in an editorial commenting on the nominations at Cheelmani, says the convention won a double victory for the country in nominating a ticket which will be heartly accepted and indorsed by the Republicans and References in all parts of the country. The convention has, it asserts, earned the thanks of the American people for the courage and devotion which it brought to the selection of a ticket entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation and for the manner with which it rejected the others. The homination is the triumph of reform; the triumph of the popular demand for the purification of the public service; the restoration of responsibility and accountability in the administration of the Government.

Mr. Hayes is, in all that pertains to the great principles and policies of reform and retrenchment and integrity of administration, as acceptable as Mr. Bristow. Less known to the people, perhaps, he is widely known as a man with a ciear head, sound judgment, patriotic record, and, above all, clean hands—a stranger to the lobby, and with no entangling business alliance with subsidy seekers or gamblers in the national credit. For the nomination of a man so pure publicly and privately, and at the same time so identified with the great reformatory politics that the prevailing corruption has made so essential, the convention will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of the country. We have no fears for the result of the election. The battle was practically won at Clincinnati. It is immaterial who may be nominated at St. Louis. The Republican party can be saved from the only defeat that threatened it.

The Times.

The Times says: "The nomination of R. B. Hayes for President by the Cheinnati Convention is a surprise to the whole country and a bitter disappointment to the party managers, whose combinations have thus been brought to manght."

The article speaks of him as a quiet and rather obscure Ohlo gentleman, who has failed to improve his opportunities to become distinguished. "His candidacy will create no such furore as would that of Blaine, the magnetic partiesan leader. Whether he can be beaten will depend on whether wisdom or folly shall prevail at St. Louis."

THE INTER-OCEAN.

The Inter-Ocean after reviewing his political life, his great popularity in Ohio and his standing and ability, declares that, "Mr. Blaine excepted, Governor Hayes has as many elements of positive leadership as any man whose name came before the convention. His name is more intensely associated with recent victories. No man could bring out the full strength of the party more than he will, and on no man can the warm partisans of the other candidates unite so readily. He is able and experienced; a man to be proud of; a candidate that will arrouse all the enthusiasm and call out all the loyalty of the Republican masses."

Chicaco, June II.,—The Evraing Journal concludes that the responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic could not fall upon a nobler or a water man than Rutherford B. Hayes. The same may be said of the nomination of Mr. Wheeler for Vice President, whose name gives decided strength to the ticket.

The Post and Mail says: While the West was disappointed in the failure to nominate Mr. Blaine, it greatly prefers Mr. Hayes to any other candidate, and will give him the same cordial and united support it would have given the taverite. In view of the anto-election heat, the nomination is conspicuously judicious, and will call out the full independent vote. The value of

NEW YORK DAILIES. NEW YORK DAILIES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—To-day's Tribune says:
"The action of the Cincinnati convention yesterday was semething of a surprise, but it will command the approval of a large majority of Republicans, and the ticket will have the cordial support of the whole party. Gov. Hayes is a man of whom it is impossible to say a word of evil. Personally he is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. There are no dark corners in his history which need investigation or have ever set the tongue of scandal wagging.

the tongue of scandal wagging.

NEW YORK EVENTING POST.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Eneming Post says:
The Republicans are to be congratulated on their
good fortune. Having narrowly escaped a fatal
arror, into which they were in design of falling
up to the last hour of the convention, they signalized that hour by an act which goes far to vindicate at once their political honesty and their
partisan sagacity. The convention did very
nearly the best it could do, perhaps, in the circumstances. Everything that is said of Governor
Hayes is good. Mr. Wheeler's reputation is good.

He possesses abilities of no common order.
Finally, the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler
elevates and purifies the canvass beyond what
could have been expected under any of the politiclans of the Administration.

A bad and weak selection by the Republicans
would have induced the Democrats to believe
that they could succeed with any man or without
any principles. New it is manifest that they must
do their very best at St. Louis if they would avoid
defeat.

Dispatches from Malone, N. Y., Mr. Wheeler's do their very best at St. Louis if they would avoid defeat.

Dispatches from Malone, N. Y., Mr. Wheeler's home; Yankton, D. T.; Auburn, N. Y.; Schenectady and Memphis state that the Ropublicans are well pleased. In some places, particularly Malone, salutes were fired and belis rung. The Memphis Aralanche says of Hayes: "There is not a blot on his personal or official record, and he possesses an abundance of those negative virtues which do not invite antagonism." The Appeal does not think him a strong man, but an improvement.

SAN FRANCISCO PAPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Call says: "We regard this as a strong ticket. The nomination of Hayes will consolidate the Republican party. We do not know a prominent man with a more impregnable reputation."

The Chronicle remarks that the ticket is a strong one. The Republicans can now enter upon the canvase carrying no weight, and free to wage an aggressive warfare.

The Alts says: "Of all the candidates before the convention next to Hisine, Governor Hayes is the most popular. The general sentiment, so far as it has found expression, seems to be that Hayes is the second choice of almost every one, and that the nomination will secure the united support of the party. Wheeler's nomination gives general satisfaction." REJOICINGS.

REJOICINGS.

ELMIRA, June 17.—A Hayes and Wheeler campaign club organized last evening.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The nominations of Hayes and Wheeler give great satisfaction to the Republicans of this State. Gov. Lippett telegraphs his congratulations to Gov. Hayes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 17.—One hundred guns were fired here last night in honor of the Circin DENVER, Cot..., June 17.—Hayes' nomination is well received by the Colorado Republicans.

well received by the Colorado Republicans.

WHAT THE NEW YORK "SUN" SAYS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Sun to-day says:

"The Republican candidate for President will receive every Republican yole in November, and he also stands a chance of getting a good many votes from among those who do not wear the livery of nay party. It is a very strong nomination. Mr. Wheeler belongs to the same range of character as Governor Hayes, and is a strong candidate for Vice President."

who confessed to the poisoning of the child is Augusta Kasson. She is nineteen years of age, and was a domestic in the family of Mr. Nicholas Heyne, No. 39 Third avenue. Overcome by remorre, she attempted to commit suicide by swal-lowing poison. While she thought she was dying she made the confession that she poisoned the child of Mr. Heyne in revenge because her mis-tress threatened to discharge ker. The physicians relieved her from the effects of the poison she had taken, and she is now in the tombs.

The St. Louis Convention. St. Louis, June 17.—Frederick O. Prince, sec-retary of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here to-day, and will act with the local Augustus Schell, chairman of the Democrati National Committee, is expected here to-night, and other gentlemen of note will probably arrive next week. All the hotels are busily engaged completing their arrangements for the accommo-

Base Ball. PHILADELPHIA, June 17 .- Athletics, 23; Cininnatis, 15.
New York, June 17.—Chicagos, 10; Mutuals, 3. BOSTON, June 17.—St. Louis, 12; Bostons, 8.
HASTFORD, June 17.—Hartfords, 1; Louisvilles

St. Louis, June 18.—Yesterday the Philadel phias defeated the Red Stockings by a score of 6 to nothing. Fire Fiend's Work.

Boston, June 18.—St. John's post office was visited to-day by a fire. A territory of six hundred feet wide and a mile in length, embracing the entire business portion of the town, was burned. Seven hetels, hine churches, the custom-house, court-house, post office, United States consulate, two banks, docks, vessels in the river, portion of the bridge, St. Jehn's woolen mills, some china warerooms and two hundred and fifty stores and houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—The Atlantic and Great Western railroad announces a further re-duction of \$6 each on round trip tickets to New York and Philadelphia, making the rate for round trip to New York \$25, with usual stop over privi-leges. Tickets good for sixty days.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER. A Serenade to the Next Vice President of the

New York, June 18.—William A. Wheeler, candidate for Vice President, was serenaded last night at West Point, where he is stopping at the esidence of Mr. Belcher, his brother-in-law. In response to the compliment, he spoke as follows
I thank you, gentlemen, for your congratulations for an honor which, probably, is as unex-pected to you as it is to myself, and which has certainly not been sought for by me. I was not oblivious of the fact that my name had been me

tioned by warm friends who desired my success, but I never looked nor hoped for such an over-whelming evidence of the convention's favor. But I have been a soldier in the Republican ranks too long and have enjoyed its confidence. To much not to be aware of the high responsibility which accompanies that confidence.

To be nominated in times like these by the great party which, despite its occasional chort-comings, represents in its fullest extent the intelligence, the patriotism and the conscience of the country, is indeed an honor. The so-called tidal wave of 1874, which swept the Democratic party into power in the lower House of Congress, has resulted in demonstrating to the American people the utter unfitness of that party for every one of the duties required of it. For the past seven months the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been on trial before the mation, and the nation is ready to render a verdict. The Democratic party has been false to its promises, false to its duties and false to the opportunities for reform which were presented to it. It is to the Republican party that we are to-day indebted for the privilege of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, and it is to the same noble party that we intend to consign the Government in the future. Do not doubt, gentlemen, that in the coming canvass we shall achieve a splendid triumph. With that honored soldier and patriotic citizen, Gov. Hayes, at our head and the entire Republican party of all shades and opinions supporting him, we have but to do our dury as honest voters and good citizens and victory is ours. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this manifestation of your approval of the convention's work. Speeches were also made by and victory is ours. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this manifestation of your approval of the convention's work. Speeches were also made by Hon. Hamilton Fish, jr., and Gen. James F. Hall. Centennial Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 18 .- Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, will be in Philadelphia to-morrow morning, and will remain here, with the exception of brief absences until after the 4th of July. The Saturday evening opening of the previous week was not repeated on Saturday last, the building and grounds being closed at the usual

to judges of award and officials connected with the Centennial management.

At the British pavilien to-morrow afternoon Colonel Sandford, of the British commission, will give a "kettledrum" or informal reception.

On Saturday the Ohio State building was handomely decorated with bunting in honor of the nomination of Governor Hayes, who is a member of the Ohio board of Centennial managers. Immediately upon the announcement of the final ballot on Friday afternoon the occupants of the building and a number of visitors gathered to gether and forwarded to the Governor a congraintatox telegram. gratulatory telegram. CENTENNIAL CORRUPTION

LONDON, June 19.—The correspondent of the Baily Neura at Berlin says: "Some scandal has been caused here by news that the German Minister at Washington has charged some members of the German commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition with corrupt practices and requested their immediate removal." Building Demolished.

Sr. Louis, June 18 .- An old building on the corner of Third street and Christy avenue, occu pied as a boarding house, fell at 3 o'clock this mosting and was entirely demolished. Seventeen it mates, including two women and an infant were buried in the ruins, four of whom are con-siderably injured, but the remainder escaped with slight bruises.

Lynched by Mobocrats. ONAHA, June 18 .- Deputy Sheriff Smith, o Dawson county, Nebraska, in company with another man, attempted to arrest one Howell at his homestead yesterday, when, upon entering the house, Howell shot, instantly killing Smith and wounding Smith's companion. Howell was taken from Flum Creek jail and hung last night by the mob.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—At a meeting to-day of the directors of the Valley railroad, between Har-risonburg, in Rockingham county, and Staunton. Virginia, the road was leased to the Shenandoa Valley railroad at \$2,000 per month, terminable on thirty days notice by either party. The stage line will be taken off and rolling stock put or

Russia and Austria. cepted the invitation for an interview with the Emperor of Austria at the Castle of Reichstadt. instant and depart on the 26th. Count Andrassy is expected to accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion.

HUNTINGTON, PA., July 18.—Early this morn-ng a family, consisting of David Reed, his wife and two sons, were compelled to leave their home

Cholera in India. LONDON, June 19 .- A Calcutta Times dispatch reports an alarming outbreak of cholers in Gul-wood, a village on the Bombay and Baroda railway. Of two hundred inhabitants one hundred have died in three days. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, June 18.—The police made a de-scent on the Olympic theatre, Brooklyn, last night and closed it, preventing the performant of the "Can-Can," which had been advertised. BALTIMORE, June 18.-Wm. Wasehusky and Scorge Freyer were shot, the former seriously and the latter slightly wounded, during a quarrel at Highlandtown, Baltimore county to-day. John Pscherer and Frederick F. Rechtenwald have been arrested charged with the shooting. NEW YORK, June 18 .- The Sun says that Henry Screiber, late assistant cashier of the New York Branch Methodist Book Concern, has been lodged in Ludlow-street jall on a charge of defalcation. It is alleged that Scrieber abstracted from the afe bonds belonging to the Concern to the

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Safevet Pasha has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Kerim Nadin Pasha Minister of War, and Halil Cherif Minister of Justice. London, June 19 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinopie reports that a Turkish fleet, consisting of eight first-class vessels, will sail thence for Crete within a week on an important

Paris, June 18.—The delegation of French workmen who proceed to Philadelphia independ, ently of the government subvention sailed from Havre Saturday on the French steamer Le ANTWERP, June 17 .- The Anti-Clericals re-

newed their demonstrations in this city to night. Shouts were raised of "Long live the King!" Down with Minister Malow!" The civic guard, however, was not called out, as there was no violent disturbance of the peace.

The Curbstone Broker and Fleecer Caught. Some two years ago Rudolph Bloominberg, known as a curbstone broker and dealer in diomonds on the quiet, disappeared from this city suddenly and unexpectedly. Shortly afterwards it was charged that he had set aside for personal use several thousand dellars' worth of bonds and certificates that he held to his possession, and which were the property of certain contractors. certificates that he held in his possession, and which were the property of certain contractors, and left with him as collateral for cash loam. It was thought that Bloominberg went to Europe, but it appears that he found his way to San Francisco, California, where he has been arrested on the two indictments hanging over him in this court, and will be sent here for trial. He was discovered many weeks ago by Mr. Henry Burch, one of his dupes, who, in company with Mr. Albert Glesson, of this city, visited California on a pleasure trip. Mr. Burch sent word to other interested parties in this city, who obtained the indictments and forwarded them to San Francisco. He was sent to jail by the committing magistrate in San Francisco in default of \$20,000 bail.

Kindergarten Normal Class chools and of all ladies who wish to study the divinest of all arts, the education of the young child, is called towards our advertisement of child, is called towards our advertisement of a summer course of lectures, on "Froebel's System of Infant Training," to be given by Mrs. Louisa Pollock, at an hour fixed to accommodate ladies in the Departments. If parents could look into this future and note the difference between the children who have enjoyed the benedits of this system and those who have not, in the matter of quicker and clearer perceptions, greater freedom from filmes and more cheerful spirits, they would sooner economise in any other direction rather than in one affecting the superior education and general welfare of their little ence. Any ladies who wish to become governeass at desire to take the preparatory course for teachers or use the system in their own household will find that in no other way can they add so much to the welfare and happiness of the child, the family and the community.

It is pleasant to reeline under the spreading boughs of an apple orchard on a summer's even-ing, and let the imagination rove over the vast superficies of stomachs that will ache when the green fruit somes into market.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

A FRANK STATEMENT TO CONGRESS

APPROPRIATION BILLS ASKED INVESTIGATION PROPOSES

Though no tidings have been received of Mr. Burdette, the missing ex-Commissioner of the the General Land Office, there are many among his friends who insist that he will make his appearance some day. This seems almost too great a hope, as every opportunity has been given the entleman to communicate with his friends if he s within the bounds of civilization. A Card from Dr. Pope.

I regret to find in one of the Sunday papers ill-advised strictures upon Dr. Verdi, my associate in the medical treatment of Mr. Bisine. It is due to Dr. Verdi that I should state that not only that occasion in strict accordance with the recognized lasts of medical etiquette, but also as the anxiety of Mr. Blaine's friends in Cincinnati and

Secretary Bristow's Resignation. Following immediately upon the ann ent made in THE REPUBLICAN of Saturday that Mr. Bristow intended to resign the portfolio of the Treasury Department, the resignation was tendered. Mr. Bristow has now been Secretary tendered. Mr. Bristow has now been Secretary of the Treasury for two years, and upon his retirement from public office to morrow, as he intends to do, he will have reached the forty-fourth year of his age. It is not positively yet known who will succeed to the important office, though it is extremely probable that the President will send the nomination to the Senate on the same date with the retirement of Mr. Bristow. As heretofore stated, the resignation is because of private reasons, which were communicated to the President by letter on the lith list.

Business of the Pension Office. the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, addressed to the special agents of the Pension Bureau, completely obliterates an evil beretofore existing in the practice prevailing among the agents in their examination of pension claims, which will have the effect to secure prompt and just action in all claims under special investigation. The Commissioner has also addressed a letter to members of Congress, showing that he is determined to establish such a system in the management of the business of his bureau as will secure to all claims therein speedy, equitable and impartial adjudication. The design of the letter is to reduce the number of special cases, and forward more rapidly all the business of the office. The Commissioner says: The evils and abuses which have actended marking cases "special" are so apparest that it is unnecessary to even suggest them. It is quite sufficient to say that they greatly embarrassed the administration of the affairs of the office, and at the same time resulted is marifest injustice to all those elaimants who neither, by themselves or through their attoragys, claimed the services and attention of persons supposed to be powerful with the office, but left their claims to take their results. eretofore existing in the practice prevailing

The Other Ox May be Gored. It is expected that to day the resolution of Mr. Poppleton, of Ohio, introduced last Monday, to

inquire as to watche or not there was corruption in placing the \$-10 bonds, and the passage of the public credit act of March 18, 1869, was brought about through corruption, will come up in the House. It will be remembered that this resolution was passed on last Monday by a majority of about six to one, but as 166 members were absent, or not voting, there was no quorum, and it went over as unfinished business until to-day. It will probably pass. or not voting, there was no quorum, and it went over as unfinished business until to-day. It will probably pass.

Now, the peculiarity of this resolution is that it proposes not only to inquire into the conduct of officers of the Government of the United States in connection with the affairs to be inquired into, but it proposes, also, to go into the books of every banker or broker who dealt in Government bonds at the time the public credit not was passed. It proposes, further, to give the committee power to punish witnesses, whatever that may mean.

It is a curious time to begin the punishment of witnesses, for the House committees have had several persons before them that deserved the penitentiary more than they deserved their fees as witnesses. It is to be hoped that this resolution will be agreed to unanimously, for the bankers of New York at first arose almost en masse to protest against it, and subsequently determined to change front and dared the Confederate House of Representatives to the contest. The New Yorkers say that the ex-Confederates have gone a little bit too far, but are willing to show their books, let the consequences be as dire to Democratic members of Congress with whom they have had dealings as the results may please to show. As a matter of fact, the stock gamblers in Congress about that time were all Democrats, and the ex-Confederate House is about starting a most magnificent record to proceed to St. Louis on.

National Republican Committee.

National Republican Committee. The following were appointed members of the

National Republican Committee:
Alabama—Jere Haralson.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—George C. Gorham.
Connecticut—Marshall Jewell.
Delaware—Samuel M. Harrington.
Fiorida—William J. Purnan.
Georgia—James G. Bevel.
Illinois—James P. Root.
Indiana—N. F. Cumback.
Iowa—John Y. Stone.
Kansas—John A. Martin.
Kentacky—William C. Goodlo.
Louisiana—P. H. S. Pinchback.
Maine—William P. Frye.
Maryland—Charles C. Fulton.
Massachusetts—G. F. Hoar.
Michigan—Z. Chandler. Maryland—Charles C. F. Hoar.
Massachusetts—G. F. Hoar.
Mischigan—Z. Chandler.
Minnesota—J. T. Averill.
Mississippi—G. M. Buchanan.
Missouri—C. J. Filley.
Nebraska—L. W. Osforn.
Newada—J. P. Jones.
New Hampshire—W. E. Uhandler
New Jersey—G. A. Halsey.
New York—A. B. Cornell.
North Carolina—T. B. Keogh.
Ohio—A. T. Wykoff.
Cregon—H. W. Scott.
Penneyivania—N. W. Aldridge.
Rhode Island—W. Eldridge.
South Carolina—J. J. Pattetson.
Tennessec—William Rule.
Texas—Vacancy.

South Carolina—J. J., Patterson. Tennessee—William Rule.
Texas—Vacancy.
Vermoni—M. S. Colburn.
Virginia—J. B. Sener.
West Virginia—J. W. Mason.
Okoviam—Elihu Enos.
Dakots—Newton Edmunds.
Icaho—Theona Donaldson.
Motiana—A. H. Beattle.
New Mexico—S. B. Fikins.
Utah—Sohn R. MeBrids.
Washing-sp—O. Jacobs.
Wyoming—Goseph M. Cary.
District of Commbin—S. J. Powen.
How T. A. Green. Came Refere th

Col. Joseph B. Stewart sends us the following To the Editor of the National Republicans.

Sin: Since my statement to the public in relation to the appearance and false testimony of the witness Thomas A. Green before he sub-Judiciary Committee assailing Hon. James G. Blaine and the Kansas Pacific Bailway Company, I have learned from a reliable source the fast as to the method adopted by the volunteer witness to ring himself into the committee room to bear size testimony against others. It was as follows: Lometime about the 20th of April Mr. Thomas A. Green, of St. Joseph, Mo., addressed a fettter to J. Stricker Bradford, esq., an attorney-at-law, now residing in Washington, requesting that Mr. Bradford, who was utterly ignorant of the purpose of the writer, should place the letter in the hands of the Hen. Heister Clymer. The letter in timasted or preposed to give important testimony by Mr. Green. Mr. Clymer, on receipt of the letter, opened a correspondence with Green or sent the letter to Mr. Hunton, chairman of the sub-Judiciary Committee, who further corresponded with Mr. Green, who thus procured himself to be subpenced to Washington to give false testimony against others, as he did in a most shameful manner in which Mr. Green with the information I have received from Topsks, Kansas, as to the manner in which Mr. Green with the information of the remains of the papers as enabled him to appear before the committee and swear he also and papear, and there made such examination of the papers as about her means whereby this Mr. T. A. Green procured himself to be subpenced to Washington to assail the character of Mr. Blastes end the business transmettees of the Kansas Pacific Railway Cempany. I am informed that the letter addressed by Green to Bradford, and by the latter delivered to Hom. Heister Clymer is still in the hands of Mr. Hunton, the chalvman of the sub-Judiciary Committee. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Since my statement to the public in rela-

and their committees seem to be used as the agencies for accomplishing this result.

Jos. B. Stewart.

Washington, June 1', 1871. Message of the President.

The following message was sent to both Houses
of Congress by the President on Saturday:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
The near approach of a new fiscal year, and the afture of Congress up to this time to provide the cessary means to continue all the functions of at, makes it my duty to call your atten tion to the embarrasements that must ensue if the fiscal year is allowed to close without remedial

action on your part.
Article 1, section 9, of the Constitution declares:
"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

To insure economy of expenditures and security of the public treasure, Congress has from time to time enacted laws to restrain the use of public moneys except for the specific purpose for which appropriated and within the time for which appropriated, and to prevent contracting debts in anticipation of appropriate appropriations.

Revised Statutes, section 579, provides: "No Department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

or invoive the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

Section 3732 provides: "No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year."

Section 3678, as follows: "All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

Section 3600, that "all balances of appropriations contained in the annual appropriation bills, and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year, and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, chall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, or to the fulfillment of contracts properly made within that year; and balances not needed for such purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund. This section, however, shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations."

The effect of the laws guoted, taken in connect.

appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations."

The effect of the laws quoted, taken in connection with the constitutional provision referred to, is, as, above stated, to prohibit any outlay of public money toward defraying even the current and necessary expenses of Government after the expiration of the year for which appropriated, excepting when those expenses are provided for by some permanent appropriation, and excepting in the War and Navy Departments, under section 372. The number of permanent appropriations are very limited, and cover but few of the necessary expenditures of the Government. They are nearly all, if not quite all, embraced in section 387, 3688 and 3680 of the Revised Statutes. That contained in section 387, is applicable to expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, that in section 3885 to the payment of interest on the public debt, and that in section 3890 to various objects too numerous to detail here.

It will be observed that while section 3672.

of collecting the revenue from customs, that in section 3688 to the payment of interest on the public debt, and that in section 3689 to various objects too numerous to detail here.

It will be observed that while section 3679, quoted above, provides that no Department shall in any one fiscal year involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriation for that year, section 5732, also quoted above, confers, by clear implication, upon the heads of the War and Navy Departments full authority, even in the absence of an appropriation, to purchase or contract for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation not exceeding the necessities of the current year. The latter provision is special and exceptional in its character, and is to be regarded as excluded from the operation of the former more general one. But if any of the appropriation bills above enumerated should fail to be matured before the expiration of the current heart seed for want of the necessary funds to carry on the service. Precluded from expending money not appropriated, the Departments would have to suspend the service, so far as the appropriations for it should have failed to be made.

A careful examination of this subject will demonstrate the embarrassed condition in the subject most earnestly to your consideration, and urge that some measure be speedily adopted to avert the evils which would results from non-action by Congress. I will vesture the suggestion, by way of remedy, that a joint resolution, properly guarded, might be passed through the two Houses of Congress, extending the provisions of all appropriations so waspily such appropriation, each appropriation so

leducted from the corresponding appropriate to the next, ideas on this subject more clear, I have to be drawn up a "joint resolution" embodying them more fully.

L.S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MARSION, June 17, 1876. JOINT RESOLUTION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 17, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

A joint resolution to provide for defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service. Whereas the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service in the various branches, comprising among others the expenses which especially pertain to the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government, to the consular and diplomatic service, to the postal service, to the support of the army and to the maintenance of the navy, are generally met by annual appropriations, which expire at the end of the current facely year; and whereas no public funds will be available to defray these expenses as the same shall accrue after that period unless appropriations shall have been previously made therefor by law; and whereas to avoid the great embarrassment of the public service that might otherwise ensue it is expedient to make provision for defraying temporarily such of these expenses as would be unprovided for in case some one of the usual annual appropriation bills designed to provide therefor should fail to be matured by the end of the fiscal year now current: therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any of the following appropriation bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, shall not have passed by the commencement of such year, so that the funds to be appropriated thereby may then be available for expenditure, that is to say, the bill providing for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; the bill providing for the support to the service of the Post Office Department; the bill providing for the support to the supportation bill is all extend to the fiscal year next ensuing until such appropriation bill is enacted and takes effect, to the end that the provisions of such appropriation act works appropriation because and the time such appropriation bill shall extend to the fiscal year next ensuing until such appropriat

Hon. W. M. Hine is registered at the Imperial.

Col. Timothy Lubey has returned to the city Hon. T. J. P. Owens, of South Carolina, has rooms at the Imperial. Col. R. M. Douglas and the rest of the North Carolina delegation are at the Ebbitt. Hon. R. B. Elliott, chairman of the South Carlina delegation to Cincinnati, reached this city last evening en route to his home at Columbia. Senator Inc. J. Patterson arrived in this city

with the noble work which he aided so materially in performing. Colonel W. A. Gaylord, of Columbia, S. C., is spending a few days at the Imperial, recuperatin from his arduous duties at Cincinnati, whither h accompanied the South Carolina delegation. Major Frank W. Ferry, late of the U. S. army, and a set awaring in Providence hospital. He served through the war and rendered gallant services. He leaves many friends to mourn his loss. Ex-Congressman L. Cass Carpenter, internal evenue collector of the Third South Caroling

Congression Hayes, of Alabama, was warmly greeted by many of his old acquaintances in front of the Imperial lar-avening. The Colonel seems delighted with the Tobart nominations at Cincinnati, and prophesies that nominations at Cincinnation of the Colonel seems of the Colonel seems

The Question to be Brought Lefore Congress

e read with interest:

ALEXARDIA COUNTY, VA., June 16, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Siz: To correct a widespread misapprehemion, semit me to say that the recont decision of the upreme Court in the case of Phillips va. Pay ne id not in any wise touch upon the court hours and it of in any wise touch upon the court hours, ity of the act of 1845 retrocoding Alexandria sunty to the Sat of 1845 retrocoding Alexandria sunty at the Sat of 1845 retrocoding Alexandria, and sunty in the second of the first of the second of the sec

COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Interesting Closing Exercises.

The public schools in the county have made

wonderful progress during the current school year, both in intellectual advancement and that other excellence, percentage of attendance. The parents of children in attendance at these schools parents of children in attendance at these schools are becoming more alive to the necessity of having their children remain in school during the entire school year, and in observing regularity of attendance. The closing in school No. 1, PIPTH DISTRICT,

Queen's chapel, Mrs. Agnes A. Fairley, teacher, took place Saturday morning, and was in every respect a complete success. The pupils, fifty in number, presented a neat and beautiful appearance. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens and other tokens of pleasure and happiness experienced by the pupils on this their festal day. The examination was conducted by Trustee Packard, and in every way proved highly satisfactory to the many parents and friends present, prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Stoubner. Mrs. Marchael, Mrs. Haer, Mrs. Kieny, Mrs. Hillar, Mrs. Mayeys, Miss. Hean and Miss. F. P. Fairley. The singing and recitations by the pupils were all first-class. The pupils entitled to and who received certificates for scholarship, attendance, deportment and other excellence are as follows: Mary E. Baer. Georgians Baer, Louisa Heller, Annie Marchael, Phillip Steubner, George McClelland, Isabella Talbert, Harbara Schultze. Ada Hayes, Charies K. Talbert, Caroline Crofoot and Ohristopher G. Kieny. The pupils, after the exercises in the school-room, adjourned to the woods and had a delightful time.

adjourned to the woods and had a delightful time.

SCHOOL (COLORED) NO. 2,

Situated near Old Bladensburg road, Mr. John C. Nalle, teacher, was next visited and taken in charge by Trustee Packard, who there found fifty-four bright and wide-awake pupils ready to be tested in the studies pursued the current year, and the rapid and accurate manner in which they answered the questions put by Trustee Packard proved, conclusively that they had been well trained in the preseribed course of study by their teacher, Mr. Nalle, who deservedly ranks among the best in the county. The exercises throughout were of the most interesting character, from the declamations of those belonging to the lowest primary to the essays of those representing the higher grades. The exercises were made doubly interesting and attractive by the presence of a large number of visitors from the citr, among whom were Trustees Brooks and Johnson, Miss Mary Jane Patterson, principal of High school and Normal Department of colored schools; Miss L. P. Matthews, teacher Grammar school, No. 1, Summer Building; Miss L. Robinson, Columbus, Ohio, and former teacher in the High school; Miss Mary Nalle, teacher in John F. Cook Building; Miss Emma Patterson, teacher in Potomacity; J. W. Merriweather, esq., of Kentucky, and the members of the Normal class which recently graduated at the Sumner Building.

At the request of Trustee Packard, Mr. Henry Johnson, chairman sub-board Seventh school district, presented with appropriate remarks certificates to the following meritorious pupils: George W. Boone, Martha A. Brown, Nelson Calburt, James Brooks, Cornella Lucas, Thomas Robinson, Wm. Cropp, Mary Brooks, Amy A. Boone and Laura A. Rose. The class and school were addressed by Trustee Brooks and Mr. Merriweather, both of whom, in well-chosen and applicable remarks, congratulated Trustee Packard, Mr. Nalle, the teacher, and the school were addressed by Trustee Brooks and Mr. Merriweather, both of whom, in well-chosen and applicable remarks, congratulated Trustee Packa

Death has plucked another lovely flower from its stem. After a short illness of nine days Alice A. Wright, wife of Wm. M. Wright, went to sleep in Christ. To her death had no sting, and she passed over the "beautiful river" singing the joyful song, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The life of this beloved departed one is full of interest. She died on the leth instant, at the age of twenty-seven years. When between seven and eight years old she rang the door-bell of our late distinguished townsen. Mr. Schoolend e. a. a. [1] distinguished townsman, Mr. Schooleraft, so well known at home and abroad, and was shown into his presence and that of his accomplished wife. The poor child seemed to be directed by instinct where to go. Once in their presence she mattered courage enough to say: "Mrs. Schooleraft, I have no father or mother, and no one to take care of me, and I have come to see if you would not give me a home. I have followed you on the street to plead with you to take me, but when I overtook you I was afraid to speak, but have at last come to your house." The child had heard that Mr. Schooleraft had furnished a home for several orphans, as she afterwards confessed, which encouraged her to make the effort she did, and which resulted, as every one who knew Mr. and Mrs. Schooleraft will have anticipated it did, in her being adopted as a daughter by them. Under their kind care she was tenderly reared and educated, and became a great favorite in Washington society; in fact, a leading belle in the city, beloved and admired by all whe knew her. But, alas! while yet in her youth, as it were, and affectionately rearing a little flock of her own, the idol of a kind husband and the adorsed of all who knew her, she quietly passed away at the house of her adopted mother, on Capitol Hill, and in her arms, regretting only she was compelied to day and the grave to-morrow! Mrs. Schooleraft can well say:

"I never nursed a tree or flower."

"I never nursed a tree or flower But it was the first to fade away." But it was the first to fade away."

She has buried father, mother, sister, brother, husband, adopted children, and is now alone in the world. But a short time ago her last brother, an old man, was killed in South Carolina by two young negroes for five dollars. While this heavy sorrow is hanging over her this lovely and affectionate daughter must be taken. As I saw her wrapped in her winding sheet I could not but exclaim: "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." It is but a little journey to where she is.

"The lovely of earth must be taken away To adorn the mansions of the skies:
They shall awake in heaven's brighter day.
And to brighter, far brighter giories rise."

FRIEND.

WASHINGTON, June 16. Seeking Separation.

The divorce market at the City Hall was quite lively last Saturday, and considerable business in that line was done both by the Equity Court and the cierk's office. First there came, WANTING DIVORCE,
J. E. Norris, who, as counsel, filed a bill for Elizabeth Caro for divorce from the bonds of matri-

mony with Solomon Caro. The parties were mar-ried in December, 1871, and lived here till wishin a year, when the defendant absented jumself. a year, when the defendant absented satisfies he sets forth that they lived happit togother until December, 1814, when, to advasce her husband and to place him in good droumetances, she assigned him her goods and stock is store under the National hotel, then worth not less than \$15,000; that soon after the assignment defendant entered upon a career of prodigacy and wastefulness, san into debt and squandered his means, san brought them both to poverty. She charges that he committed adultery with one aste Forrest in February, 1874, and has also committed adultery with other parties.

Mesers. Newman and Moore entered a similar suit for Sandy Fuller from Caroline Fuller. These parties were married in March, 1871, and lived as man and wife till October, 1873, when defendant deserted him, he asserts, and in December, 1874, entered a house of ill fame.

FRAYERS GRANTED.

entered a house of ill fame.

PRAYMES GRANTED.

In the Equity Conet, Judge Wylie granted a decree of divorce in the case of Laura R. Leffingwell against W.H. Leffingwell, giving her the custody of her four childres, and enjoining defendant from interfering with her. She charges that they were married in Baltimore, in 1661; that he is a drunkard, and has treated her badly; that he has committed adultery with one Carrie Wood, a dancer at a variety show. Messrs. Birney & Birney for plaintiff, Mr. F. P. Larner took the testimony.

Judga Wylie also made a decree, divorcing John Groepel from the bonds of matrimony with Barbara Gospel. They were married in New York in August, 1866, and he charges that on the 20th of May 1867, she deserted him, and he has not heard of her since. B. H. Webb appeared for plaintiff, and J. M. Yenaga took the testimony.

Havy Yard Hotes. Among the improvements lately commenced and nearly completed in the yard is the repaying of the sidewalk along by the rigging loft and that extending from the lower end of the anchor shop up to the main gate. A margin of three feet on he outside of the pavement, between it and the the outside of the pavement, between it and the main avenue, has been neatly sodded, and pre-sents a very fine appearance. At the outer edge of the foot pavement, in front of the author shep and rigging less, free bosts with connecting chains are set, which add to the Denuise of the main drive within the yard. The what was are now pretty well lined with naval vessels, viz: the Wyoming, Saratoga, Tal-lapodes, Supply, Despatch, Gettysburg, Relief, Fortune, Trians and Rosene. The steamer For-tune will go out of commission to-lay, and the

Contrary to general announcement, the giant Krupp cannon is not yet taken down from the enormous truck which brought it to its present position in front of Machinery hall, and the work-men do not look as if they were supremely anx-ious to begin unloading it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT

PASSAGE OF BILLS DEMOCRATIC NEGLIGENCE

FOR THE WHEELS OF COVERNMENT?

SATURDAY, June 17, 1876. A message was received from the President liling the attention of Congress to the near ap proach of the close of the fiscal year, and the failure of Congress thus far to make appropria-tion for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service. [Printed elsewhere.] The message was ordered laid on the table for future action, and to be printed.

Several petitions and memorials were introduced and referred, and the Senate then pro-

THE IMPRACHMENT CASE. Mr. Black, counsel for Mr. Belknap, said their witnesses were, many of them, at a distance, and some time would be required to bring them here. some time would be required to bring them here. There were reasons, which must be obvious to Senators, and understood and appreciated by the managers, which made it proper that there should be a postponement of the trial till the middle of November. These reasons had been known to the counsel, and they had acted upon them without particular notice. He appealed to the managers to know whether they desired to proceed with this trial in July. A postponement would be more convenient to the House, and more likely to result in justice to the accused. With the consent of the managers, he could confidently appeal to the Senate for a postponement. In order to test the matter, he entered a motion to postpone the trial to some convenient day in November.

rember.
Mr. LORD said, under the circumstances, the managers asked leave to consult the House.
Whereupon the court adjourned till Monday.
Mr. WINDOM then called up

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Il., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted a report in relaordered printed and recommitted.

ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CHITTENDEE, of N. Y., presented a letter from the board of underwriters of New York calling attention to the destruction of property that has resulted from the careless use of fireworks on July 4, and suggesting that if possible Congress take such action as will guard against disasters this year.

Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted is refurred to the Committee on Centennial, but Mr. CHITTENDEN wanted it referred to the Committee on Centenaial, beit Mr. FORT of Ill., said Congress had jurisdiction only over the District of Columbia in this matter, and it was referred to that committee.

Mr. TERBY, of Va., reported Senate bill to grant the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, in Washington Territory. Passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON of Ill., the House took up and passed the bill to confirm to the city of Chicago the title of the United States to Fort Bearborn.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a

calling attention to the fact that the fiscal year was rapidly drawing to aclose, and that the great appropriation bills had not passed, and that it was his duty to call attention to the embarrassments that must ensue unless the appropriation bills are passed. (Printed in another column.)

Mr. RANDALL said that while the message was nursual and as he thought unnecessary it deserved respectful reference and consideration. Neither the Committee of Appropriations our the House are unmindful of the situation. The committee has worked with great industry and has made such reductions as were deemed necessary, and they were not too great, and the committee will recommend an adherence to their recommendation on the part of the House. The Committee will recommended by the House. The Committee of Appropriations were determined to retrench and reduce expenses, and there was no occasion for any future. The appropriation bills, as recommended by the committee, are all adequate to a proper administration of the Government. The reductions recommended by the Appropriations Cammittee are indispensable to the Government, and upon that position the committee would stand before the country.

Mr. HURLBUT, if Ill., said Mr. RANDALL need not suppose that either he or his committee could come before the distance and MESSAGE PROM THE PRESIDENT.

AVOID THE RESPONSIBILITY of this delay in passing bills. The fact remains that in the seventh mosth of the session the Committee on Appropriation bills. The fact also remains that there is not much possibility of an agreement between the House and the Senate. The fact also remains that there is not much possibility of an agreement between the House and the Senate. The fact also remains that because of the extravagant reductions of the committee the House is brought to a dead-lock with the Senate, and the Senate has the law and the right on its side. This House ias, practically, said to the Senate, a coordinate branch of the Government, "You must accept our views and surrender your own."

Here we are within two weeks of the end of the fiscal year, and no provision was made for the Government, and it would be powerless to carry on its functions; powerless because of the incompetency and delay of the Committee on Appropriation; powerless because of the usurpation of all authority by that committee, and because of its change of the rules which permitted all manner of new legislation to be offered. The President in his message has simply made a suggestion which is to remedy the difficulty, and now the emmittee must determine if it will accept that remedy or if they will perli the interests of the country and the Government. The House has no right to demand of the Senate has a sight to demand that the House change this rule.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., said he though the message of the President was entirely unnecessary. It has not infrequently occurred that appropriation bills have passed after the 30th day of June, but there was nothing in the condition of the committee, which was done by implication in that paper. The House had passed all the appropriation bills save two. of this delay in passing bills. The fact remains that in the seventh month of the session the Com-

THE ARMY BILL

while probably be completed to-day, and the sun-dry civil bill will be reported as early as Tuesday next, and it was hoped that it would be disposed of by Wednesday or Thursday. The legislative bill and others make appropriations for salaries. The Post Office bill is the most important. The The Post Office bill is the most important. The amondments of the Senate were non-concurred in, and the Senate was so notified on Monday, but it has not yet seen proper to ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes. By the 2nd of June the whole of the great appropriation bills will have passed the House, and there will be eight or nize days more to reconsile differences before the close of the fiscal year.

He could not, therefore, see any necessity for apprehension on the part of the President. It has

thorized it in the interest of economy and re-trenchment.

The gentleman could not point to one provision in the appropriation bills of which there were not like provisions in every appropriation bill of pre-vious years. The rule had been sincerely and exmestly applied in the interest of economy and to reduce expenditures.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said he had not ex-nected to speak upon the situation until after the pected to speak upon the situation until after the committee had reported the exact facts to the House. He was bound, however, to take issue with Mr. Ramball on the question of the propriety of the President in sending in the message. It was his DUTY TO ACQUAINT CONGRESS

with the situation as he saw it. The situation is peculiar, and gentlemen can't conceal that fact from themselves, and the question is one that commends itself to all gentlemen in the most serious manner. Partisan feeling should not enter into the question at all. There was not a government, monarchical or liberal, where, whatever party was it power, appropriations were not made to carry on the government. There was a rule of this House that all appropriation bills should be reported within thirty days after the meeting of Congress. He shew it was impossible always to de this, but they all could be reported before dues I, and if the committee had paid iose attention to change of laws all the bills would have been reported.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired whether laws had not frequently been changed in appropriation bills.

Mr. KABSON said: Never such radical changes as this committee had preposed. He never knew a proposition before to absolutely change the organization of the army and navy. He knew that former Congresses had changed laws in appropriation bills, but it was done by a suspension of the rules when a vote of two thirds was required. It was admitted that the post effect bill was a very important one, and yet the House wants to force the Scante, against its judgment, to limit the mail facilities by taking off the fast mail trains.

Mr. HOLMAN said there was nothing of the kind in the bill.

Mr. KASSON said he read it differently, as RILL THE BILLS BY THIS COURSE

they must take the responsibility. There is an economy which is consistent with the needs of the Government, and there is another kind of economy which rearranges the Government just as a built in a china shop rearranges the goods on the shelves. The Republican side were willing to go to the last degree of economy to what was consistent with the needs of the Government, but they objected to that sort of soomony which would cripple the efficiency of any branch of the service. The House must do one of two things. They must either adopt the suggestion of the President or recode from its action in many instances.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Va., charged that the Republicans had resisted every economic move on the appropriation bills.

Mr. F. FOSTER of Ohio, inquired how much economy there was in the river and harbor bill, which he (HEREFORD and a bill in which the gentleman appropriated over \$400,000 for improvement of the dry creeks in his district. [Laugh-ter.]

Mr. HEREFORD said the bill appropriated

Mr. HEREFORD said the bill appropriated \$200,000 less than the bill of last year. He charged again that the Republican party was responsible for extravagant legislation, and in the course of his remarks he spoke of "you and your Government."
Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., wanted to know what
the gentleman meant by "you and your." Did
not that side claim this as their Government Mr. HEREFORD took exception to the remark, and said that it was always the case that when-ever economy was spoken of

THE BLOODY SHIRT

was flaunted and gentiemen were taunted with having been in the Confederacy. He believed the country was true of this and would so express at the polls.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said he thought the President was badly advised when he sent in this message. It was in bad taste; was without precedent, and told the House nothing that it did not know before. He also recommends the passage of a resolution which would give him unlimited control over unexpended balances. If the money was not appropriated by July 1 he President could not expend. If he did so he would be liable to impeachment, He doubted whether the President himself believed that Congress could not agree on these bills. The message was sent in for a different purpose, and that was to coerce a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and the House is to-day surrounded by the menace of the President. He [Mr. Woon] denied the right of the President or of the Senate to question the power of the House over appropriation bills or to deny it the power to exercise its independent power. He also denied the right of the President to assume that there would be a dead lock or that Congress would not agree on the bills.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., said the President saw what every other citizens saw, and that was that unless some action was taken the

twelve days hence; the custom-houses will be closed and the financial credit of the country would be dishonored; and if ever there was an exigency which required the President to give his views to Congress that exigency was now. The President had simply done his duty. The difficulty all arose from the consolidation of so much power in the Appropriation Committee, and the result was that a vast number of blunders had been committed.

Mr. RANDALL. Name them.

Mr. KELLEY named the attempts to reorganise the army, to pass the Indian transfer bill, &c., or the appropriation bills, and said the people would regard these things as blunders, or something worse. The appropriation bills has been so framed as to be loaded down with all manner of legislation, and the country would believe, as he did, that the object of all this legislation was not economy but was to bring about a dead lock. In the name of the people be thanked the President for having done his whole duty.

Mr. CUX characterized the message as GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PARALYZED

AN ATTACK UPON THE BULE AW ATTACK UPON THE BULE
which the House had adopted in the interest of
retrenehment, and went on to argue that the
House was analogous to the British House of
Commons, and had entire pewer over the purse
of the nation, and if was the duty of the Senate
to concur in its action. He believed the pending
campaign would be fought out on the question of
retrenehment. In the course of his remarks he
said the other side did not care for retrenehment,
and said gentlemen there seemed to think they
were starving if they were not arrayed in purple
and fine linen every day.
Mr. POSTER suggested: How about Kentucky
jeans?

leans?

Mr. COX (understanding the allusion to be made to Mr. Williams, of Indiana) said if the other side were as bonest as Mr. Williams they, too, would wear jeans. [Laughter.] The remark of the gentleman would go all over the State of Indiana, and would help elect Mr. Williams. If amplier.] State of Indians, and would help elect Mr. WIL-LIAMS GOVERNOT. [Laughter.]
Mr. CANNON, of Ill., asserted that the dead-lock was brought about more by the action of the Appropriation Committee than of the House itself, for there were gentlemen on the other side who did not believe in this kind of legislation, but followed the committee, and expected the Senate to remedy all defective legislation. The way to avoid a dead-lock was for members on the Dem-ceratic side to act independently of the com-mittee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ind., made

AN AMUSING SPEECH,
in which he referred to Mr. Fourur as not being
in the interest of economy, for he had the other
day offered a resolution for the purchase of refreshments. He read, amid much hanghter, the
items that had been purchased out of the contingent fund two years ago, which were principally
boxes of lemons and sugar, and which footed up
in the aggregate \$1,200. He had pocketed Mr.
Fourur's resolution, and did not intend to report
it bank. AN AMUSING SPRECH, Mr. RANDALL said the committee had labored

ndustriously, and he did not believe their reduc-ions had been any too great. He believed forty sillions could be saved, and instead of siurring be committee the gentlemen should come up and if them the committee the gentlemen should come up and aid them.

The message was then referred to the Commit-Mr. LORD, of N. Y., of THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT

managers, submitted a statement that the defendant had asked for a postponement of his case until November, on account of the difficulty he would now have in getting his witnesses here. Many Senators doubted whether they could act as a court after the House had adjourned, and the managers thought the best interests of the country would be advanced by an adjournment. They wanted the sense of the House, however, and he therefore offered a resolution authorizing the managers to move an adjournment until November 10.

The proposition drew out various opinions, most of the members contending that the House had nothing to do with the matter; that the Senate should at least take the initiative as to postponement; but the general sentiment was that the trial ought to proceed at once.

Pending action on the resolution the House went into Committee of the Whole on

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,
Mr. HLACKDURN in the chair.
An amendment was adopted leaving the number of cavalry regiments at ten.
The clause authorizing the reduction of the army to 12,000 men was adopted.
The paragraph prohibiting appointments to the army from civil life was thrown out on a point of order that it was new legislation.
Pending a proposition to reduce the force of the signal corps to 350.
Mr. BANKS, of Mass., opposed it, and said it was economy in the wrong direction. He was an economist, but in the proper direction. He asserted that not one fourth of the taxes levied were collected. Let gentlemen who now control legislation pass some law for a more THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

EFFICIENT COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, and it would not be necessary to cripple the serv-ce of the Government, as it was proposed to do in ice of the Government, as it was proposed to do in this case.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., said they would have an honest collection of the revenue when the change of administration came in next March.

Mr. BANKS wanted to know why they could not let this also rest until that change came. It was a strange admission for the gentleman to make, that they would not arrest the thieves who were plundering the Government until a change of administration.

Mr. RANDALL said they could only have honest collection of revenue when there were honest men in office.

The amendment was agreed to.

Pending further consideration, the committee rose, and the House, at \$255 p. m., adjourned.

A Margin in Soap.

The fact that a confidential clerk and cashier in a soap factory was able to embersle a sum of money variously estimated at from three hundred thousand dollars to seven hundred thousand dollars in a few years, and to escape detection and arrest for nearly two years after leaving the soap man's employ, indicated a margin in the essential of the toilet which is surprising. Nobody suspected that the soap business was so profitable that a soap man could be robbed at this fearful rate without finding it out. Yet the case of Beckwith shows that the safest place in New York for a dishonast clerk is in a soap factory.

This ingenious business man systematically laid acide for himself an increase of ten per cent. on all the disbursements of his employer's establishment, and even escaped suspicion for a long period. It is not of the crime we would speak, for that is of a kind which just now is common enough, nor of the confidences of the soap man in his clerk, but of the enormous profits of a business which could stand such a drain upon it without exeiting suspicion. What must Mr. Babbitt's profits have been if Beckwith was able to appropriate nearly half a million of dollars out of the establishment without eves so much as acciting suspicion? Evidentily has people of this country.

Moving for a new trial—Courting a second wife....The part for an unwelcome guest to play is de-part....The wickedest woman in America-Molly Maguire... Flies have begun to come down to dinner at the round of the gong.